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# THE POCAHONTAS TIMES

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CALVIN W. PRICE, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1927

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What was Glade Hill has troubled the thinkers of this county for many years. It is a ridge on the bottom of Galford's Creek near Dunmore in sight of the

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## ANTHONY

### THE WHITE MAN'S FRIEND

By P. of. Milton W. Humphreys  
(From The Fayette Tribune)

The object of this paper is to record what is known about an Indian, called "Anthony" by the white people, who was friendly to the colonists during and after the Revolutionary War. His Indian name is not now known nor has tradition preserved the name of his tribe. It may be that during the war he belonged to an organization formed by the colonists to act as interpreter and to supply needful information concerning the Indians. It was in this way that he rendered very useful service, and such organizations existed.

To make this narrative intelligible is necessary to give the geography and briefly describe the topography of the region concerned; and as the facts have been handed down only by tradition, it is necessary also to give some account of those through whom the tradition was transmitted, in order that the reader may intelligently judge of the trustworthiness of the narrative.

The region concerned is situated in Anthony's Creek District of Greenbrier County in West Virginia. This district forms the northeastern portion of the county, and the locality of special interest is about twenty miles from Lewisburg by the old road either by way of the White Sulphur or by Frankford.

Anthony's creek is a stream that in some regions would be called a river, rises in the northeast corner of the county and flows through a valley in a southwesterly direction between the Allegheny Mountains on the southeast and a range of high hills or mountains on the northwest.

The Indians, about ten or more on the hunt for Anthony, and ed him so closely that he too in a large mouthed cave, and watch all night. Anthony was with a double barreled sh which was given him by an F man he had befriended. It and tomahawk were all the had at that time. Early t morning he made a dash for and shot the sentry on wat fired at the others as he can This so frightened them th did not pursue him at once. point there are two mountai a large creek flowing between which was subsequently call thony's Creek. As he left th which was in one of the mo mentioned, he made a dash i water, which was very deep point. His pursuers followed shot or two, but missed hi stayed with his body under th until they quit shooting, and gu in the middle of the creek emerging from the water he the steep and rocky mountain was covered with a thick gr weeds and vines. After going a distance he cut his foot on rock, causing the blood to flow He then turned back till he place of concealment. In the time the alarm had been giv the settlers collected and follow Indians a short distance. O return they found Anthony. tired and hungry, and his fo bleeding profusely. After his gun, he went to Samuel phreys' home and remained until his foot got well. He req great grandfather to name and the creek "Anthony," a promise of a present. So them after him, and Anth

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Saves you money.

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Anthony's creek is a stream that in some regions would be called a river. It rises in the northeast corner of the county and flows through a valley in a southwesterly direction between the Allegheny Mountains on the southeast and a range of high hills or mountains on the northwest. Seven or eight miles before it reaches the Greenbrier River the valley terminates and the stream turning to the right, passes through a gap known locally as "the Narrows," and turning to the left and flows into the river through mountains and hills. At its exit from the gap it receives Little Creek from the north. The mountain between Little Creek and the main stream, often locally known as the "Big Hill" though its name is "Gregg's Ridge," consists of a blue limestone covered with a rich soil and to a great extent still is, densely wooded. There are several caverns in it, one of which is in the end of the gap and is known as "Anthony's Cave." Some six or seven miles up stream from this cave the creek receives two tributaries at the same point near Neola, one called Meadow Creek, from the east, and one from the north called North Fork.

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As the stream today is situated opposite the cave, it is stated that in the writer's youth the deep "hole" that now flows the cave began far above the water of a large spring which supplies the White Sulphur Springs what is known as "the cave water" flows into the creek.

Cave W. Humphreys 1922 as follows:

"This letter will be made up of my recollections concerning Anthony, 'the white man's cave'.

1. "Anthony's Cave" known by that name by credit because he escaped the hands of his people through the use of that cave, the story which I shall relate later in this letter.

2. "Anthony was last seen on a log in a field on the

# White Zinc Paint

ILLUSTRATION



Simply adding Linseed  
Oil Semi-Paste Paint.  
One. Saves you Money.

without repainting  
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## North

## the Latest Signs

should be glad

## WHITE WORKS



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The tradition of the facts to be narrated came down through descendants of Samuel Humphreys, who was born April 15, 1741, in Londonderry, Ireland, and died July 22, 1821, on Anthonys Creek. He migrated to this country before the Revolutionary War, and married Grizzilla Donaldson through whom he became the father of several children of whom only the eldest, William, and the second, Robert, are mentioned in this narrative.

Robert, the second son of Samuel Humphreys married Jane Wylie and reared a large family. His second son Andrew Cayet, was born March 13, 1810, married Mary McQuain Hefner, who bore him eight sons and four daughters, all of whom except one daughter (fatally buried in her ninth year) grew up and reared large families. The eldest was Caroline Jane, born December 13, 1833, and the second was Samuel Alexander, born January 1, 1836, and lived till

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2. "Anthony was last seen on a log in a field on the north side of Lake Dysart (or Dysart) (in the angle between North and the main creek below influence). He was recognized not visit any white family. ed to be absorbed in his own thoughts from visiting the changed scene of his early life and adventures

3 "On several occasions I ed the white people of Im massacre and enabled them gregate and assemble their strength thus to escape a dreadful massacre of those who there owe their existence friendly intervention of Anti

4. "His people ultimately out that it was through him white people were warned, and ned to kill him. Anthony fled vicinity of his white friend bunch of savages followed him. knew his haunts, went there use a hunter's expression 'him' somewhere about a mile the Dysart home. They

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ANITE WORKS



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From an examination of the above data it will be seen that there was ample opportunity for the transmission of interesting facts from Samuel Humphreys, the immigrant, to the members of the family of Dr. Andrew C. Humphreys and other descendants. Among the latter is Rev Cayet Wyllie Humphreys, D. D., now living at Baplad, Florida, who is a son of Robert Wyllie Humphreys, a younger brother of Dr. A. C. Humphreys, and is a little older than the writer. Also the mother of Dr. A. C. Humphreys, who was a mature woman when Samuel Humphreys died in 1821 lived till 1821.

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In lieu of a compilation of the details that have come down, the written accounts furnished by Samuel A. Humphreys four years before his death, and by Rev Cayet W. Humphreys, will be copied here verbatim. These two related with their fathers on family matters to (really parts of) their grandfather and great grandfather.

Samuel A. Humphreys wrote as

managers and enabled them to command and accumulate their stock and descendants of those then there owe their existence to the friendly intervention of Anthony.

4. "His people ultimately found out that it was through him that the white people were warned, and planned to kill him. Anthony fled to the vicinity of his white friends. A bunch of savages followed him. They knew his haunts, went there and, to use a hunter's expression 'jumped him' somewhere about a mile from the Dysard home. They pursued him by his tracks practically a whole day from point to point in the general direction of 'the cave,' into which he entered. His pursuers arrived just before dark, ascertained that he was in there, built a fire and began a siege. He concealed from their sight was watching them. They laid aside their accoutrements, lit their pipe, wrapped themselves up in the blankets, became careless and dozed. One, however, was to keep watch. Anthony, seeing that they had become careless in throwing aside their guns, watched the sentinel until he saw his chance, quietly moved to the mouth of the cave and then dashed out and down the steep hill to the creek, which at that point was deep, plunged into it and swam across. In running down the hill he cut his foot on a sharp rock, and it bled freely. This saved his life. The savages, suddenly roused from sleep, in a dazed condition, were slow to take in the situation, but when they did, they seized their guns and fired at him as he crossed. The swam low and they all missed. But upon finding so much blood in the trail, they believed that he was fatally wounded, and ceased to follow him."

As this last statement is based solely on conjecture, the discrepancies are no greater than could be expected between accounts written by members of different families. Moreover, both accounts are necessarily based on Anthony's own statements which were very liable to be distorted. The true

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perpetually.

Norman R. Price

Winter Apples

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Fred Gehauf

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NOTICE

y's Studio will be closed from  
ber 31st to November 10th.

SALE—Two good stock cows,  
years; be fresh in spring  
Apples to R. W. Brock,  
W. Va.

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death, and by Rev Cavet W. Hum-  
phreys, will be copied here verbatim.  
These two resided with their fathers  
on farms adjacent to (really parts of)  
their grandfather and great grand-  
father.

Samuel A. Humphreys wrote as  
follows:

"I only know of one instance of  
Anthony's friendship, at which time  
he was considered a spy and an enemy  
to his tribe. At that time he notified  
our great grandfather, Samuel Hum-  
phreys, that he was in danger of be-  
ing visited by savages, as they believ-  
ed he was harboring him (Anthony).  
Grandfather, his wife, two small  
children, and a bondman, fled that  
night to a fort 42 miles away. His  
wife carried the two babies, one two  
years old, and one ten months old,  
the entire distance. The two men  
carried an axo, two rifles, cooking  
utensils, blankets, and a good sup-  
ply of food. After arriving at the  
fort they met a few more families  
who had been warned of danger, and  
had left their homes on account of  
threats that had been made by hos-  
tile Indians. In about two weeks'  
time the Humphreys family received  
word from Anthony that they could  
return home in safety, as there were

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One, however, was to kill  
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The question may s-  
why Anthony did not re-  
the cave instead of m-  
when day approached  
is very simple; the s-  
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cavern contracts till it c-  
to a point no great distar-  
entrance. There is an  
the point or apex, too sm-  
in these days, for an a-  
man to crawl through.  
time the entire cave cas-  
from its mouth

The tradition is that  
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ed as a bird and animal  
petually.

Norman R. Price

Winter Apples

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ples for sale.

Fred Gehauf

a, W. Va.

NOTICE

Studio will be closed from  
1st to November 10th.

LE:—Two good stock cows,  
ears old; be fresh in spring.  
Apply to R. W. Brock,  
W. Va.

et ball game that was played  
between E. D. H. S. and  
High School was a tie. The  
7 7

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tile Indians. In about two weeks'  
time the Humphreys family received  
word from Anthony that they could  
return home in safety, as there were  
no more Indians in that neighbor-  
hood. This all happened soon after  
the Revolutionary War had ended  
and peace had been declared. It  
was late in the fall.

"Early the next summer the hos-

when they did, they seized t  
and fired at him as he cro  
swam low and they all mis  
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Creek and pursued a zig  
between this stream and A  
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W. Humphreys  
(ette Tribune)

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the Indians, about ten or more, were on the hunt for Anthony, and pursued him so closely that he took refuge in a large mouthed cave, and kept watch all night. Anthony was armed with a double barrellled shot-gun, which was given him by an Englishman he had befriended. His gun and tomahawk were all the arms he had at that time. Early the next morning he made a dash for liberty, and shot the sentry on watch and fired at the others as he came out. This so frightened them that they did not pursue him at once. At this point there are two mountains with a large creek flowing between them, which was subsequently called Anthonys Creek. As he left the cave, which was in one of the mountains mentioned, he made a dash into the water, which was very deep at that point. His pursuers followed, fired a shot or two, but missed him. He stayed with his body under the water until they quit shooting, and left his gun in the middle of the creek. After emerging from the water he fled up the steep and rocky mountain, which was covered with a thick growth of weeds and vines. After going quite a distance he cut his foot on a rock, causing the blood to flow freely. He then turned back till he found a place of concealment. In the time the alarm had been given the settlers collected and followed him a short distance. On seeing that found Anthony fired and ran, and his pursuers followed. After

One fact about  
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Anthony was ordered to go to the house. He did not regulate his conduct as was his custom, but with a jug of whiskey and a bottle of Humphreys' and the whiskey was becoming intoxicating. He picked up all his arms and ammunition from the house on no other terms than have these arms again for a spree; he became very drunk. When he reached the house in intoxication he would not allow the return of his arms and ammunition, and he threatened as to what he would do when he got them. He returned at once; he came entirely sober. When the arms were returned, he was very angry with the people for taking care of the arms, especially for refusing to give them a drunken demand for return.

The older people  
largely disapprove  
Abraham's manner  
in his behavior  
toward the girl and  
his family. In fact  
he is called "the  
old man" and  
"the old man's  
son".

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h its name is  
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...point. His pursuers followed him. He  
shot or two, but missed him. He  
stayed with his body under the water  
until they quit shooting, and left his  
gun in the middle of the creek. After  
emerging from the water he hid up  
the steep and rocky mountain, which  
was covered with a thick growth of  
weeds and vines. After going quite  
a distance he cut his foot on a sharp  
rock, causing the blood to flow freely.  
He then turned back till he found a  
place of concealment. In the mean-  
time the alarm had been given, and  
the settlers collected and followed the  
Indians a short distance. On their  
return they found Anthony. He was  
tired and hungry, and his foot was  
bleeding profusely. After finding  
his gun, he went to Samuel Hum-  
phreys' home and remained there  
until his foot got well. He requested  
great grandfather to name the cave  
and the creek "Anthony," with a  
promise of a present. So they named  
them after him, and Anthony made  
them a present of two dressed and  
smoked deer-skins."

As the stream today is not deep  
opposite the cave, it is proper to  
state that in the writer's boyhood  
the deep "hole" that now begins be-  
low the cave began far above it where  
the water of a large spring (which  
supplies the White Sulphur and fur-  
nishes what is known as "Alvon  
water") flows into the creek.

Cave W. Humphreys wrote in  
1922 as follows:

"This letter will be made up in  
ly of my recollections concern-  
Anthony, 'the white man's friend'.  
1. "Anthony's Cave" known by the

...threats as to w  
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## "WHO KNOWS WHEN

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hills. The creek is a stream that in the northeast corner of the valley flows through a valley in easterly direction between the Henry Mountains on the east and a range of high hills on the northwest. Seven miles before it reaches the river the valley terminates the stream turning to the south through a gap known as the Narrows, and turns west and flows into the high mountains and hills. From the gap it receives water from the north. The distance between Little Creek and the river, often locally known as the Narrows, though its name is misleading, consists of a blue valley covered with a rich soil. To the west extent still is, densely wooded. There are several caverns in the valley. One is in the end of the valley known as "Anthony's Cave" six or seven miles up the valley. The creek receives its water from the same source, one called Meadow Creek, and one from the North Fork.

One of the facts to be known through descent of the Humphreys, who died in 1741. In London, and died July 22, 1741. He migrated before the Revolution married Grizzell and had children of whom the first was named William and the second John.

John was born in 1741 and died in 1800. He was born in Maryland and died in Maryland.

his gun, he went to the Humphreys' home and remained until his foot got well. He requested the great grandfather to name the cave and the creek "Anthony," with a promise of a present. So they named them after him, and Anthony made them a present of two dressed and smoked deer-skins."

As the stream today is not deep opposite the cave, it is proper to state that in the writer's boyhood the deep "hole" that now begins below the cave began far above it where the water of a large spring (which supplies the White Sulphur and furnishes what is known as "Alvon water") flows into the creek.

Caret W. Humphreys wrote in 1922 as follows:

"This letter will be made up mostly of my recollections concerning Anthony, 'the white man's friend.'"

1. "Anthony's Cave" became known by that name by popular credit because he escaped death at the hands of his people through the use of that cave, the story about which I shall relate later in this letter.

2. "Anthony was last seen sitting on a log in a field on the northwest side of Jake Dysart (or Dysard) place, (in the angle between North Fork and the main creek below the confluence). He was recognized but did not visit any white family. He seemed to be absorbed in his own thoughts from visiting the changed scenes of his early life and adventures.

3. "On several occasions he warned the white people of impending massacre and enabled them to congregate and assemble their stock and thus to escape a disastrous massacre. There were their extermination. The timely intervention of Anthony.

4. "His people ultimately found out that it was through him that the white people were warned, and planned to kill him. Anthony fled to the

Geographical Encyclopedia History of the Virginia History of the Pocahontas and Monroe counties, 1800 purely fictitious account of the name of Anthony which account Anthony man pursued by Indians

## "WHO KNOWS WHEN NEW FORD"

One question that timed at anyone connected with the automobile industry drawn a fitting reply. Warner Sayers, salesman for the Leyman-Rulck Company he received a letter from Detroit, in reply to a letter had included in a previous edition. The answer is self-explanatory. It is

"Absolute knowledge. But my aunt's washerwoman,

son, Heard a policeman on Say to a laborer on the That he had a letter Written in the finest From a Chinese coolie Who said the negroes Of a colored man in Who got it straight clown,

That a man in the the news, From a gang of S Jews.

About somebody in I Who heard a man know,

Of a swell society fellow Whose mother-in-law To prove that her a

about, Who knows when coming out."

—C—

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3 "On several occasions he warn-  
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4. "His people ultimately found  
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vicinity of his white friends. A  
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him by his tracks practically a whole  
day from point to point in the gener-  
al direction of 'the cave,' into which  
he entered. His pursuers arrived  
just before dark, ascertained that he  
was in there, built a fire and began a  
siege. He concealed from their sight  
was watching them. They laid aside  
their accoutrements, lit their pipes,  
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blankets, became careless and dozed.  
One, however, was to keep watch.  
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As this last statement is based solely on conjecture, the discrepancies are no greater than could be expected between accounts written by members of different families. Moreover, Lo'h accounts are necessarily based on Anthony's own statements which were very liable to become distorted. The tradition that Anthony shot the sentinel may be regarded as indubitably true.

The question may suggest itself why Anthony did not retire far into the cave instead of making a dash when day approached. The answer to this question is a semi-circular

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The question may suggest itself why Anthony did not retire far into the cave instead of making a dash when day approached. The answer is very simple; the semi-circular mouth of the cave is large and the cavern contracts till it comes nearly to a point no great distance from the entrance. There is an opening at the point or apex, too small, at least in those days, for an average sized man to crawl through. In the day time the entire cave can be viewed from its mouth.

The tradition is that the hostile Indians found Anthony on "Middle Mountain," the range lying between the North Fork and the main creek above the confluence, and that, in his flight, he came over to Little

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his flight, he crossed over to Little  
Creek and pursued a zig-zag course  
between this stream and Anthony's  
Creek, his object evidently being to  
let the settlers see what was occurring.  
He may even have planned the time  
at which he was to enter the cavern,  
and probably he did not know how  
limited the space in it was, or he  
may have counted on succour reach-

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One fact about Anthony perhaps ought to be omitted, but as it is never possible to know that a narrative of a historical fact is useless, it has been decided to record the fact mentioned.

Anthony was ordinarily sober, that is, he did not regularly drink; but it was his custom to come occasionally with a jug of whiskey to Samuel Humphreys' and have a spree until the whiskey was exhausted. Before becoming intoxicated he would give up all his arms and charge the people of the house on no account to let him have these arms again until after his spree; he became perfectly sober. When he reached a certain stage of intoxication he would fiercely demand the return of his arms, uttering terrible threats as to what he would do when he got them, unless they were returned at once; but when he became entirely sober and his arms were returned, he would thank the people for taking care of his arms and especially for refusing to yield to his drunken demand for their immediate return.

The older people often expressed surprise that they had never been asked about any mention of Anthony in their old works. The writer has never seen any printed mention of him except in some very old copies of the "Gleaner" and "The Liberator".

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"WE KNOW WHEN NEW

FORD IS COMING OUT"

One question that continually is  
tossed at anyone connected with the  
automobile industry has at last  
drawn a fitting reply, according to  
Warner Sayers, sales manager of the

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"WHO KNOWS WHEN NEW

FORD IS COMING OUT"

# Times

IA: NOVEMBER 3 1927

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**Dickens Couldn't**

**See Into the Future**

Dickens visited the United States in 1842. Of Pennsylvania he

"We have passed, both in the cities and elsewhere, a great number of new settlements and dense houses. Their utterly forlorn and miserable appearance baffled

## STOP! LOOK!

Big Redu

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